



[NUMBER 1251.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

BEGS leave, most respectfully, to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency in particular, and the public at large, that he continues the Retail Sale of every description of Europe, Bengal, Madras, and China Stuff and Piece goods, and Articles for Ladies Dresses; and of which he has a select Assortment, now open for inspection, at his Shop in Palmer's Buildings, adjoining to the Office of the Military Board, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed, so as to afford that satisfaction which Framjee Herjee is induced to hope, will ensure the flattering support of a liberal Public.

Bombay, 10th August 1816.

This day is Published,
IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO:
LILAWATI:
OR
A TREATISE
ON
Arithmetic
AND
GEOMETRY,
BY
BHASCARA ACHARYA.
Translated From
THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT,
BY
JOHN TAYLOR, M. D.
OF THE HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S
BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Bombay, 17th August 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT, in consequence of the
decease of **MR. HENRY FAWCETT**, and the retirement of **MR. P. C. BRUCE** and **MR. GEORGE SIMSON** from the Firm of **BRUCE, FAWCETT and CO.** the Partnership, hitherto subsisting between them and **MESSRS. JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD** and **ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON**, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, and that the business of the above Establishment, will, in future, be conducted by the remaining partners (**MESSRS. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD, and STEPHENSON**) under the Firm of
Remington, Crawford and Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1816.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing, by Subscription,

THE DESÂTÎR,

WITH THE
ANCIENT PERSIAN TRANSLATION & COMMENTARY,

AND A GLOSSARY

OF THE ANCIENT PERSIAN WORDS,

BY
MULLA FIRUZ BIN MULLA KAUS,

To which will be added

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

THE Desâtîr is one of the most singular Books that has appeared in the East. It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets being fifteen in number, from the time of Mahâbâd to the time of the fifth Sâsan, of whom Zerdusht, whom following the Greeks we call Zoroaster, was the thirteenth, and the fifth Sâsan the last. This Sâsan lived in the time Khusrôw Parvez who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the ancient Persian Monarchy. The writings of these fifteen Prophets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have

been unintelligible without the assistance of the ancient Persian translation: It is quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlevi and the Deri, the most celebrated of the Dialects of ancient Persia. The old Persian translation professes to have been made by the fifth Sâsan, who has added a commentary in which some difficulties of the original text are expounded.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Jehan, had eluded the search of the curious in oriental history and antiquities, in latter times. The copy from which the present edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Ispahan about forty four years ago, when travelling in Persia for the purpose of making some investigations regarding the history of the early Persians, and particularly in search of materials for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsis of India regarding the ancient Persian Months, the differences of opinion regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other copy of this work. It is however cited by Behram Ferhad, the author of the *Shahistany-charchaman*, who lived in the age of the Emperor Akbar and of his Son Jehângîr. Indeed Behram Ferhad, who was a Parsi, followed the doctrines of the Desâtîr. It is often cited by Hâfsan Burhan Tebrizi, the author of the *Barhane-kataa*, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan, and who often quotes the Desâtîr as his authority for words in the old Persian. Mir Zulfeqar Ali, who seems to have been the author of the celebrated work entitled the *Dabistân*, which contains the history of the different religions of Asia, takes the Desâtîr as his guide in the account which he gives of the ancient Persian religion; and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desâtîr, appears to have been singularly struck with the details borrowed from it, and in his *Sixth Discourse*, speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the history of ancient times.

The Editor has been encouraged to publish the present work, at the reiterated desire of many English Gentlemen of the first eminence and rank in India. He may in particular mention the names of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who employed many of his hours with the Editor, in making a translation of the work which he intended to have published, and in which he had made considerable progress when his death interrupted the undertaking; and of General Sir John Malcolm, who, in a letter lately received by the Editor, encourages him to proceed with the proposed publication, and who in his *History of Persia*, mentions the Desâtîr, as a work of singular curiosity.

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of such monuments, as can illustrate the history, language, and opinions of the Ancient Persians, his ancestors. He has from a long familiarity with the style of the work, and with the chain of Philosophical Doctrines which it contains, been able, as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illustrate several of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Glossary is the labour of many years, and of very extensive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to those who make the language of Persia their study. Whatever may be the result of the Editor's labours, he feels a consciousness that he has done whatever industry and diligence can effect, to make it worthy of the attention of the learned.

An English Translation and Preface will accompany the work.

The work will be published in two Volumes, 8vo. and it is expected that the Price will not exceed Rupees Thirty-five (35.)

Copies
By the Government of Bombay, ... 100
The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. 3
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, ... 3
Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nisbith, K. C. B. 2
The Literary Society of Bombay, ... 1
Recorder Sir A. Anstouther, ... 3
Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, (Poona) 3

Lieut. Henry Pottinger, ... 1
Major John Ford, ... 1
Capt. John Briggs, ... 1
Mr. Brown, ... 2
Mr. Elphinstone, ... 1
The Rev. Archdeacon, Barnes 2
O. Woodhouse, ... 2
F. Warden, ... 2
S. Barington, ... 2
R. Stewart, ... 1
Wm. Erskine, ... 3
R. T. Goodwin, ... 2
L. Ashburner, ... 1
Captain Harvey, ... 1
John Stewart, ... 5
John Wedderburn, ... 1
Mr. Henderson, ... 1
Mahomed Ali Khawn, ... 2
Rev. N. Wade, ... 1
J. Taylor, ... 1

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of this Paper or by Mulla Firuz in Agari Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAHOMED GHYAS-UD-DEEN, a respectable and learned Inhabitant of Bombay, has now in the Press, by Subscription, a description of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Persian Language, giving a succinct account of every remarkable place, both public and private; and every thing connected with its topographical nature.

The work will be written in a pure and easy style, and while it gives Geographical knowledge, will assist the Persian Student; and it is presumed, will not be deemed in that respect unworthy the attention of the learned.

The price of Subscription will be only 5 Rupees.

The merit of this curious and interesting work, might justly demand a higher valuation, were the Editor actuated by other motives; but he is solely induced to publish this, through the desire of contributing his small share of labour, to the service of the Public, and to disseminate knowledge in general, a duty incumbent on every one within his respective sphere as intimated by the Poet Sâdi in this distich.

فضل و هنر ضایع است نانها بند

عود بر آتش نهند و مشک بسا بند

Corresponding to this Latin Apothegm of Horace—"Paulum sepultæ distat, Inertia celata virtus."

Copies.
William Erskine Esq. 3
J. Farish Esq. 1
Robert G. Morris Esq. 1
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Cajee Goolam Housain 1
Sadroddin Shakkally Coor 1
Cajee Njmoodeen 1
Mahomed Ebram Dowda 1
Halla N. Wiskhie 1
Rutteejee Homojee 2
Kee Khusrôw Sorabjee 1
Moolna Ferooz 1
Dofsbhoy Jamjee 1
Arasner Byrmjee 1
Cusejee Manjee 1
Feroodeen Murtan 1
Jerjeebhoy Byramjee 1

Bombay, 17th August 1816.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Ecc. Side.

In the Goods of **Skamjee Bhim**, late of Bombay; Hindoo deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to **Manboy of Bombay Hindoo widow**, the Mother and a Creditor of the deceased; All Persons indebted to the Estate, or having claims thereon, are requested to make the same known to the Administrator without delay.

J. HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 15th August 1816.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Ecc. Side.

In the Goods of **Jugjeevan Virjee**, late of Bombay, Banian deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to **Wittuldass Jugjeevan**, of Bombay, Banian Inhabitant, Son of the deceased; all Persons indebted to the Estate or having claims thereon, are requested to make the same known to the Administrator without delay.

J. HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 15th August, 1816.

FIFTEENTH LOTTERY,

FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT

OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Third Day's Drawing.

Monday, July 22, 1816.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3142 and 5550 Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 2574 5595 and 5800 Prizes of 1000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 565 769 1135 1142 3650 4642 and 5668 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 22 1641 1820 1975 3042 3147 3814 4030 4135 4158 5166 5371 and 5700 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

BLANKS.

8	9	74	78	100	161	167	170	175	180
207	221	246	257	219	278	286	293	313	321
362	401	446	470	511	521	515	567	589	673
697	703	731	734	737	752	810	820	837	898
944	950	966	973	988					
1007	1045	1053	1086	1130	1155	1159	1175	1187	1220
1225	1238	1244	1256	1267	1289	1293	1357	1373	1374
1384	1407	1478	1491	1514	1516	1531	1536	1550	1552
1574	1582	1584	1598	1649	1674	1679	1683	1688	1785
1788	1819	1910	1924	1941	1943	1944	1956	1964	1978
1979	1982	1985	1993						
2020	2038	2043	2046	2069	2110	2139	2173	2175	2193
2205	2208	2221	2233	2238	2257	2266	2272	2287	2361
2365	2364	2365	2418	2421	2434	2454	2476	2483	2487
2534	2542	2556	2572	2582	2592	2612	2651	2704	2714
2740	2755	2842	2869	2889	2892	2904	2926	2989	2997
3032	3043	3065	3089	3125	3138	3152	3202	3206	3225
3231	3233	3242	3252	3259	3303	3373	3395	3401	3415
3435	3466	3482	3488	3500	3539	3546	3556	3559	3675
3576	3684	3611	3646	3655	3673	3719	3739	3743	3745
3759	3797	3799	3807	3869	3919	3927	3946	3962	3964
4002	4014	4031	4374	4133	4139	4150	4185	4259	4284
4325	4349	4379	4387	4425	4463	4484	4485	4510	4514
4523	4530	4551	4556	4588	4592	4605	4612	4632	4664
4666	4674	4735	4771	4786	4814	4838	4852	4856	4860
4928	4959	4960	4982						
5032	5036	5069	5085	5147	5204	5236	5248	5254	5315
5314	5365	5339	5426	5440	5471	5490	5506	5512	5591
5602	5646	5692	5709	5789	5808	5853	5869	5906	5922
5945									



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 9TH AUGUST 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BREVET Captain and Lieutenant **J. W. Graham**, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regt. Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on his private Concerns, for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.



BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1816.

The Shipping arrivals, at Calcutta and Madras, during the past week, have not brought accounts from Europe of so late a date, as those received here by the Castlereagh, and although we are unable from the later English papers in our pos-

session, to add many interesting articles of intelligence to what has been already published, we trust that the Extracts which appear in to day's paper will afford some amusement to our Readers.

On Monday last, the Right Honorable the Governor, entertained the Settlement at a Ball and Supper at Parell, in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Birth day: the capacious rooms of this magnificent residence were filled, early in the evening, by the principal inhabitants of this Settlement, and the dancing, which commenced about half past eight, was kept up with great spirit and brilliancy till Supper time, when the Company sat down to a sumptuous Entertainment; after which, the dancing was resumed and continued to an early hour on Tuesday morning.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for the Town and Island of Bombay, met pursuant to adjournment, on Tuesday last, for the Trial of Pooneakhoty Moodeliar, on another of the eight Bills of Indictment which had been previously found against him, for uttering forged receipts for money in order to defraud the East India Company: after a Trial which lasted for two days, the Jury, about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, returned a verdict of GUILTY. The Court adjourned till Monday next, for the Trial of the remaining Bills against the same Defendant; but, as he has now been found Guilty after two Trials, it is thought, that no further proceedings will take place on the remaining Indictments.

The Marquis of Ely, Indianman, and the Partridge Free Trader, whose departure we announced in our last paper were compelled, in consequence of the violence of the weather, to return to the Harbour shortly after they had left it.—The Ely sprung her Main top mast, which prevented her from working out, and the weather was so boisterous, that it was thought advisable for both Ships to return. Both these Vessels will sail, as we understand, this day, in prosecution of their voyages.

The arrival of the Milford, has added nothing to our stock of public Intelligence, but a vast number of Europe Letters were received by this Vessel: the Orpheus Free Trader, may we now be daily expected.

The Asia, Captain Greig, will probably sail, on her return voyage to England, about the 10th of next month; and will afford an excellent opportunity of writing to Europe. Nearly all her accommodations for passengers are, we understand, already engaged.

On Thursday, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta licensed the Revd. Nicholas Wade A. M. and the Revd. Robert Baynes, L. L. B. to be Senior and Junior Ministers at St. Thomas's Church at the Presidency: the Revd. Henry Davies to Colaba and Tannah, and the Revd. Thomas Carr. A. B. to Surat.

We understand that another free Trader, called the Mulgrave Castle, was about to sail from England for this Port at the time the Castlereagh left it.

The Prince Regent, while at Brighton rode on horseback; but as his Royal Highness's muscular powers did not enable him to mount, the following mechanical means were resorted to:—An inclined plane was constructed, rising to about the height of two feet and a half, at the upper end of which was a platform. His Royal Highness was placed in a chair on rollers, and so moved up the ascent, and placed on the platform, which was then raised by screws, high enough to pass the horse under; and finally his Royal Highness was let gently down into the saddle. [Bombay Gazette.

By a Government Gazette Extraordinary of the 20th July last, just received, we observe, that the Public Disputations in the College of Fort William at Calcutta, were held on the 15th of July in presence of the Rt. Hon'ble the Earl of Moira, Governor General, the Visitor,

attended by the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, Sir Francis Macnaghten, and many Civil and Military Officers.

After the Disputations were concluded, the Governor General having distributed the Prizes and Medals, delivered a very elegant speech which we regret that our limits do not permit us to give entire. We cannot, however, deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting one paragraph, which relates to a publication now going on at this Presidency, and which contains a very just compliment to the respectable Parsee Priest so highly esteemed at this Settlement, under whose care it is conducted.

"Amongst the literary notices of this year, there is one, which although not edited under the immediate auspices of this Institution, or even of this Government, is, nevertheless so great a literary curiosity, that I cannot refrain from bringing it prominently forward by public mention on this occasion: I allude to that interesting work the Dusatier, which had for some time been lost to the literary world until a copy was almost accidentally recovered by the learned Chief Priest of the Parsee religion at Bombay. A translation into English, and a glossary of the obsolete words has been prepared under the superintendence of the Moolna, and in this state the work is now in the press at that Presidency. The Dusatier, which purports to be a Collection of the Works of the elder Persian prophets, will be peculiarly an object of curiosity with the learned of Europe, as well as of this country, for it is unquestionably the only relic which exists of the literature of that period of Persian history, which is familiar to us from its connection with the history of Greece."

ARRIVALS.]—Capt. J. H. Baber, 16th Regt. Cornet Walker, 3d Regiment M. C.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.]—May 10th: Ship Milford, Capt. M. Boles, from E. and, left Gravesend on the 9th of April, touched at the Isle of France on the 20th, and left it on the 25th July. Ditto, Brig Ahmady Captain Q. Gillion, from Bengal.

Passengers, per Milford.

Major and Mrs. Baber, Madras Establishment.
Mrs. and Master Boles.
Miss Scill.
Messrs. Hanning } Free Mariners.
J. Hico, }

As many of our Readers in Bombay are much interested about the Alpheus Frigate, we are happy to publish the following extract, from a letter, received from an officer of that ship, dated Port Louis, July 24th 1816. "We arrived hereafter a passage of 29 days from Bombay: we had very fine weather, until we got into the S. E. Trade wind; we then began to experience bad weather the ship working much, and the Vertical beams which were put in at Bombay of no service, so much so, that they caused the whole of the decks to give way, and leak more than before: we arrived here on the 26th of June; the hull has been surveyed: the ship is reported not fit to contend with the weather off the Cape at this season of the year, we shall not sail from this for some time in consequence. The Thais, man of war, is here and going to England with us, where we do not expect to arrive before the month of November."

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On Tuesday, the 1st Instant, at the Residence, Baroda, the Lady of Captain Carnac, of a Son.

DEATHS.]—At Surat on Tuesday 30th July last, G. Bullar Duggis, the Infant Son of Captain J. Carter aged three years.

On Saturday 10th Instant, Master Henry H. Stew. art, Son of H. Stewart Esq, Naval Master Attend-

ant. Yesterday, Richard, Infant Son of Captain Ballard, of the Country Service,

Journal of Rain and Evaporation, observed in the vicinity of Bykulla,—Continued.

MONTH OF JULY; 1816.

Days.	Rain Inch. dec.	Evaporation Inch. dec.
1	1.05	
2	—,15	
3	1.30	—,30
4	4.20	
5	1.40	
6	—,25	—,15,
7	—,15	
8	—,90	—,20
9	—,15	
10	—,55	—,22
11	—,50	
12	1.10	—,25
13	1.95	
14	1.40	
15	—,20	—,31
16	—,13	
17	—,07	
18	—,40	—,34
19	—,50	
20	2.05	
21	—,65	
22	—,70	—,38
23	—,43	
24	—,52	
25	—,23	—,22
26	—,03	
27	—,03	—,40
28	—,19	
29	—,28	
30	—,17	—,21
31	—,25	
26.88		2.99

Comparison of the Rain of Five successive Years.

	Inches dec.
In July 1816	21.88
In July 1815	29.25
In July 1814	26.7
In July 1813	19.89
In July 1812	17.69

Greatest fall of rain in one day.

Inches, dec.	
4.20	upon the 4th
3.96	upon the 24th
6.95	upon the 24th
5.50	upon the 18th
6.65	upon the 25th

BOMBAY, AUGUST 16TH 1816.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 30, 1816.

On Thursday last, Major General Donkin, landed from the Honorable Company's Ship Elphinstone, under the usual salutes from the Ship and the Fort. The General and Mrs. Donkin resided at the Government House during their short stay at this Presidency, and yesterday morning they embarked on board the Honorable Company's Ship Phoenix, to proceed to Calcutta, the General having been appointed to the Staff of that Presidency. The customary salutes were fired, and the Phoenix sailed in the course of the afternoon.

A serious accident occurred on Monday the 22d instant, in the new building constructed by Mr. Stringer, on the Esplanade, which had nearly proved fatal to the workmen employed thereon. The roof of the house had been recently made, composed of Brick and Chumam. The Carpenters employed in laying the floor on the first Story, imprudently removed the supporters of the new roof (which should have remained two months longer) whilst the Overseer was employed in another part of the Building, when as might be expected, the whole fell in with a tremendous crash, carrying all before it to the bottom of the building. Providentially few of the workmen were inside the building at the time; four of the people were buried in the ruins, and were dug out much hurt, but Medical assistance was immediately procured, and we are happy to state that only one man is seriously injured. The miraculous escape of the numerous workmen employed on the building, is a subject of congratulation, and we have been particular in stating the facts, to prevent the circulation of the exaggerated reports which have got abroad, and to shew the vigilance and caution with which Natives should be watched to prevent the commission of serious and singular mistakes.

We have already announced the arrival in the Roads on Saturday, of the Honorable Company's Ships Prince Regent, and Marchioness of Ely, and the Free Traders Albion and Defence, from England. After our Extra had gone to the Press, the H. C. Ships Phoenix and Lord Keith, also arrived. We subjoin a list of their Passengers:—

per Phoenix.—Mrs. Skinner—Mrs. Paske—Mrs. Broadwick—Miss E. Harris—Colonel Fraser.—Lieutenant Colonel Annesly, 34th Regiment.—Captain F. Hoop, 34th Regiment—Capt. Broadwick—Lieut. Hay—Reverend William Walker—Mr. H. Paske—Mr. W. Ashton—Mr. H. C. Benn.—For Bengal, Mrs. Edmonds—Miss Caroline Thompson—Major James Morat—Mr. Read—Mr. G. Baltray—Mr. J. P. Lay—Master Edmonds—and a Detachment of H. M. 31st Regiment.

Per Lord Keith.—Mrs. C. Nicholls—Mrs. Eliza Campbell—Mrs. Lachegary, and J. Nicholls, Esq. Civil Service.—For Bengal:—Mr. Frederick Millett, Writer—and Mr. William Snell, Free Mariner.

The Honorable Company's Ships Warren Hastings, Captain Larkins, and Asia, Captain Tremoreere, anchored in the Roads on Sunday night. The usual Salutes passed between the Commodore (Warren Hastings) and the Fort. We subjoin a list of their Passengers, most of whom have landed.

Per Warren Hastings.—For Bengal, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Lotter, Miss D. McRae, Capt. Despard, H. M. 17th Foot, Capt. Gill, 24th ditto, Captain C. Brooks—Lieutenant E. Blackman—Lieut. Lofier, 24th Dragoons, Lieut. Romney, 17th Foot—Lieut. Jago, 24th ditto, Lieut. D. Wright—Ensign Everard, Ensign Hawkins, Cornet West, 24th Dragoons—Mr. Stirling, Writer, for Bengal.—Messrs: Truday, Jolland, Br. we, and Paton, and a detachment of H. M's. 17th and 24th Regiments

Per Asia.—The Hon. Mrs. A. Grant, Miss E. S. Grant, Miss Laura Grant, Mrs. S. Lushington—Captain Charles Thomas Grant, H. M. Royal Scots—C. Lushington, Esq. Bengal Civil Service—G. Rumbold Esq. Captain Oliphant, H. C. Engineers—Capt. Streatfield, 78th Regt—Lieut. Kirkwood Cassedy, 67th Regt—Lieut. Thomas Miller, Royal Scots—Ensign C. T. Grant ditto—Ensign R. Newnham, Ensign Keawham, ditto—Mr. Thomas Thompson Assist. Surgeon—Mr. J. G. Wyatts Civil Service.—Messrs. Sandam and Montly, Free Mariners.—Messrs. S. Carey, W. Forbes, Bentley, and Buxon, Writers.—& Mr. Charles Evans, Cadet for Bengal.

The Wexford is still due. We have no accounts of her having left Rochelle, but we understand she was re fitting there, and that Captain Bernard did not intend to return to England for that purpose.

His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, returned from Trincomallee, yesterday.

The Iphigenia, we understand, brings accounts of the arrival of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, at Trincomallee, in H. M. Ship Magicienne.

The Leda, Captain Sayer, sailed for England on the 26th instant.

The Admiral will sail for this Port, about the 2d proximo.

The Honorable Company's Ship Fort William, Captain Innis, is expected to proceed on her voyage to China this day.

The Regent, Captain Ripley, will not sail before Friday or Saturday next.

The Warren Hastings has no Cargo to land at this Port, and will therefore sail for her ultimate destination in the course of this day.

The Larkins, is also ready for Sea, and is expected to proceed on her voyage to Calcutta, before the end of the week.

A considerable quantity of letters have been received by the various Ships, which have arrived since Friday. A few have been issued from the Post Office, but the greater number, we believe, yet remain for circulation.

The Gentlemen of the Profession of the Law, wishing to evince their esteem and attachment to our late Chief Justice previous to his departure from the Presidency, invited him last week to a Public Dinner at the Pantheon. Sir Thomas Strange declined this testimony of their respect in terms highly flattering to the profession. From the unexpected early departure of Sir Thomas, it would indeed have been impossible for him to have accepted the invitation.

MADRAS August. 3d,

This morning, arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Wexford; Captain Bernard, for Madras and China—left England the 26th of February.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Keates, Mrs. Basden, Miss Hope—Major Keates, Major Basden, H. M. 89th Regt. F. Macknaghten Esq. Henry Taylor, Esq. Captain Sparkes, Lieuts. Sheeby, Pearce, Redmond, Steel, Watts, Moulson, Ensigns Dougan, Orange, Macdonald and Berridge of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, with a detachment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

20th JULY 1816.

On Monday last, a Meeting was held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of forming an Annuity Society, to meet the desirable objects of providing for the families or dependants of Subscribers in the event of their death, and also apportioning Life Annuities to Subscribers themselves at an advanced period of life. The rate of subscription is graduated, the highest being for one share, (between the ages of 15 and 25) 110 Rupees per month; and the lowest but 4 Rupees. The affairs of the Society are to be placed under the control of a Committee of six Subscribers, to be changed every five years. At the meeting, we understand, it was recommended that Messrs. Crutenden and Mack Hop, should be Treasurers to the Society, and Mr. J. C. Burton, Secretary, and Mr. J. Kelly Surgeon.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

STATE OF THE AGRICULTURE.

We cannot for one day withhold from our readers the following important paper printed by order of the House of Commons:—
Copy of the Queries, and the Abstract of the Communications, received by the Board of Agriculture, in Answer to Queries transmitted to several Correspondents, on the present State of the Agriculture of the Country.

QUERIES.

1. Are any Farms in your neighbourhood unoccupied by Tenants?—and, have Landlords in consequence been obliged to take them into their own hands?—Please to state the number of Farms and their size.
2. Have any Tenants within your knowledge given notice to their Landlords of quitting their Farms at Lady Day, or any other period?
3. Have any Farms been lately re-let at an abatement of rent? and if so, what is the proportion of such abatement?
4. What circumstances denoting the distress of the Farmers, have come to your knowledge which may not be included under the above Queries?
5. Is the present distress greater on arable, or on Grass Farms?
6. Have Flock Farms suffered equally with others?
7. Does the country in which you reside, suffer from a diminished circulation of paper?
8. What is the state of the Labouring Poor?—and what is the proportion of Poor Rates compared with the years 1811 and 1812?
9. What remedies occur to you, for alleviating these difficulties?

The Letters received in reply to the preceding Queries have been arranged under the heads of those Counties in which the writers reside, and the results registered distinctly under each Query, have been brought into one view under the respective titles.
The replies already received amount to 288.

FIRST QUERY.—OCCUPANCY.

Two hundred and seventy-nine replies, describing the State of Occupation, have been received, which may be thus arranged:—

	No. of Letters.
Letters mentioning farms unoccupied by Tenants, being thrown on the landlords hands.....	149
Letters in which no such state of occupancy occurs.....	113
Letters in which farms are stated to have become unoccupied, for want of being occupied by the landlords.....	17

It is necessary to observe in relation to the 113 letters, that their not containing the article of occupation by tenants, is not singly to be taken as a sign of prosperity; as a great number of them are amongst those the most descriptive of agricultural distress. It may be further remarked that the letters represent a very large quantity of land to be unoccupied.

SECOND QUERY.—NOTICE TO QUIT.

Two hundred and sixty-five replies have been received to this Query, which may be thus arranged:—

	No. of Letters.
Letters in which the expression is: many farmers have given notice to quit.....	94
Letters in which the expressions are: several or a few have given notice to quit.....	90
Letters in which the expression is: all that can have given notice to quit.....	92

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that until the present period of declension commenced, such an idea as giving notice to quit a farm except for the purpose of hiring a better one, may be said to be almost unknown in the kingdom; and no circumstance can more clearly mark the present degradation of the employment, than these notices to quit.

THIRD QUERY.—REDUCTION OF RENTS.

There have been 190 Returns, specifying the proportionate reduction of rent; and the average of them all is 25 per cent.

It should however be remarked that this applies only to the letters which specify the amount of the reduction; many others speak of the same fact, without giving precisely the proportion.

The land rents of the kingdom, according to the Returns of the Property Tax, have been stated at 31 millions; if the real fact should exceed this by only two millions, the total will be 33 millions, and loss of 25 per cent. will give a total of nine millions to landlords alone; but this will by no means, according to the letters received by the Board, be the whole of one year's loss, as the amount of unpaid arrears is stated in many of the letters to be very great indeed.

FOURTH QUERY.—GENERAL STATE OF HUSBANDRY IN THE PRESENT PERIOD.

By far the greater number of the letters enter into considerable details on the circumstances which denote the present deplorable state of the national agriculture, bankruptcies, seizures, executions, imprisonments, and farmers become parish paupers, are particularly mentioned by many of the correspondents with great arrears of rent, and in many cases, Tithes and Poor Rates unpaid. These circumstances are generally expressed in language denoting extreme distress, and absolute ruin, in a variety of instances.

FIFTH AND SIXTH QUERIES.—ARABLE, AND GRASS LAND AND FLOCK FARMS COMPARED.

The replies to the Fifth Query very generally assert the distress to be much greater on arable than on Grass Land; but many of them observe, that of late the prices of grass land produce have so much declined, that the difference promises soon to be but small. In general it is asserted that flock farms have suffered much less than others but they have begun to feel it heavily, yet not equally in all cases, with arable land.

SEVENTH QUERY.—CIRCULATION OF PAPERS.

There is in the replies some difference of opinion upon this point: much mischief is noted from the failure of country banks. Many of the correspondents are of opinion that agriculture suffers much for want of a larger and safer circulation; and not a few complain heavily of the deficiency of paper being so extreme, that they are forced to sell their produce under a great depreciation of price merely for the want of notes to pay for them. But a few others are of opinion that the present amount of paper is adequate to the object of buying and selling at the present reduced prices.

EIGHTH QUERY.—STATE OF THE LABOURING POOR AND POOR RATES.

The total number of letters containing replies on the first of these subjects amounts to 246.
Two hundred and Eleven letters describe the state of the poor under various expressions, denoting a want of employment in terms more or less forcible.

Ninety-six of the above letters, expatiating on the degree of this want of employment, describe the extreme distress resulting from it as amounting to great misery and wretchedness, and in some cases to a starving degree.

Sixteen letters describe the state of the labouring poor as neither better nor worse than formerly.

Nineteen letters give a favourable Report, representing their state as not in want of employment, and therefore not distressed.

These thirty-five cases, so much more favourable than the rest, require a few words of explanation, as in fourteen of them there occur circumstances tending strongly to show that whatever the present state may be it will soon become not superior to that of the rest. In seven of these cases they are attended by minutes of unoccupied farms and notices to quit. In two others the Poor Rates are stated to be high and increased. In one other the favourable report combines with the fact of fifty farmers being distressed for rent. In another case the favourable report is confined to one or two parishes with much distress in their vicinity. In one other, in which the poor are represented as not suffering, it is admitted that they have less employment than heretofore. In another case employment is found by manufacturers. And in one, the reporter employs all the poor of his parish on a principle of charity.

POOR RATES.

The letters containing returns descriptive of Poor Rates are to the following purport:—

Letters in which the rates have increased since 1811, and 1812.....	No. of Letters.
N. B. In forty-nine of these letters the proportional rise is given, and amounts on the average to 42 per cent.....	129
N. B. In seven of these letters the proportional fall is given, and amounts on an average to 29 per cent.....	24

N. B. In seven of these letters the proportional fall is given, and amounts on an average to 29 per cent.

Letters in which the rates are stationary that is, neither higher nor lower than 1811 and 1812.....

But this Table gives by no means a sufficient idea of the distress at present arising from this heavy tax, as in a variety of instances, the farmers who lately paid to these rates have been obliged to give up their farms, and are actually become paupers themselves, and receive parochial allowances like other paupers; and this increased burthen in many parishes occurs while some farms are unoccupied or run waste; and in the cases the most favourable, the burthen falls with increasing weight on the landlords. The letters contain many complaints, that while the manufacturers who have occasioned the chief burthen pay scarcely any thing to the rates, the accumulated weight falls on the occupiers of land.

But the surprising circumstance of this result is, the increase being so general at the very period in which, from the reduced price of provisions, a directly contrary effect might have been expected.

The great object of the Board in these inquiries has been to collect facts. If it be asked, what conclusions are to be drawn from these facts? Such will of course suggest themselves with the greatest clearness to the Members of the Legislature. With this expectation before us, we cannot be surprised at the anxiety felt, and the apprehensions expressed by many of the ablest persons (being magistrates of extensive jurisdiction), amongst the correspondents whose letters are the basis of this general result. But the Board cannot forbear making one observation, as it may be extremely important to the future state of the country:—When it is considered that the tracts absolutely unoccupied are of considerable extent, and that a great number of farms are thrown upon the Landlords' hands, in a period when it must of necessity be extremely inconvenient to attempt their cultivation, in many cases heavily burthensome, and in some ruinous, it must be evident that the management of these farms may probably be so very imperfect as to occasion a great defalcation in the product of corn. It may also be observed, that among the circumstances mentioned in reply to the fourth query, is that of a very general neglect of the use of all purchased manures, together with a discharge of labourers formerly employed to an amount that must considerably affect the future cultivation of the soil. These points, if duly considered, may afford no slight reason for apprehending a considerable declension in the amount of future productions; and should such an effect arise, it may come at a time in which the pressure will be more severely felt.

MACCLESFIELD, President.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 13.

Garrison.—Major general Hugh Mackay Gordon, to be Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, vice Lieutenant General Henry Bayly, to be Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey, vice Lieutenant General Sir John Doyle.

THE MORNING POST.—APRIL 2.

REDUCTIONS IN THE STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The following are the reductions proposed to be made from the estimated charge of the Staff at home and abroad for the year 1816:—

Staff in Great Britain, including Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

Royal Staff.—4 aides-de-camp of the Prince Regent, reduced.

At Head Quarters.—The pay of the adjutant general to be reduced to the peace rate. The adjutant general to be taken off the staff as a lieutenant-general; reverting to an allowance of 500l. per annum, formerly granted when an adjutant-general was not upon the staff. Deputy adjutant general to be taken off the staff as major-general. Deputy assistant adjutant-general, recruiting department, discontinued.

Quarter-master general's pay to be reduced to the same rate as the adjutant-general's, to be also taken off the staff as a major-general. Deputy quarter-master general on the same footing as deputy adjutant-general. One deputy assistant-quarter-master-general to be discontinued. Contingencies for the office discontinued. The total annual saving under this head, amounts to 6321. 8s. 6d. and a saving for the present year to 1,5241. 10s. 3d.

The temporary assistants, adjutants and quarter-masters-general, inspectors of clothing, and commanders of hospitals, to be discontinued.

The depot at Tilbury Fort, to be discontinued.

South-Brigade.—The district staff to be reduced to four major-generals, four aides-de-camp, four brigade majors.

Guernsey and Jersey.—2 lieutenant-generals, and 4 aides-de-camp, replaced by 2 major-generals, with one aide-de-camp each.

Alderney.—1 major-general and 1 aide-de-camp, discontinued.

North Britain.—1 lieutenant-general and 2 aides-de-camp, to be discontinued.

Medical Staff in Great Britain.—1 inspector of hospitals, 3 deputy inspectors, 2 physicians, 11 surgeons, 3 apothecaries, 5 assistant surgeons, 8 hospital assistant surgeons, 2 dispensers of medicines, 1 hospital purveyor, 2 deputy purveyors, 4 purveyors' clerks, 1 chaplain of the forces.—Contingencies for the military staff officers.

These reductions make the total annual saving for Great Britain, 26,7021. 13s. 6d. In this year, 15,010. 1s.

Ireland.—3 lieutenant-generals, 6 aides-de-camp, 4 major-generals, 4 aides-de-camp, 1 adjutant-general to be taken off the staff as major-general, 1 quarter-master-general, 3 assistant adjutant-generals, 6 assistant quarter-masters-general, 15 majors of brigade, to be discontinued.

Irish Medical Staff.—2 deputy inspectors of hospitals, 3 surgeons, 4 hospital mates, contingencies for the military staff.

Total annual saving for Ireland, in British currency, 23,2301. 15s. 11d.—saving for the present year 14,4901. 2s. 4d.

STAFF ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

Canada.—1 major-general, 1 aide-de-camp, 1 major of brigade, 1 deputy assistant quarter-master-general, 2 hospital assistants, a deputy purveyor.

Newa Scotia.—1 major-general, 1 major of brigade, 1 surgeon, 2 hospital assistants.

Bahamas.—1 hospital mate.

Bermuda.—1 major-general, 1 aide-de-camp, 1 hospital assistant, 1 dispenser of medicine, 1 purveyor's clerk.

Jamaica.—1 commander of forces, 4 aides-de-camp, 1 surgeon.

Gibraltar.—1 general, 1 major-general, 8 aides-de-camp, 1 assistant barrack-master-general 1 surgeon, 9 hospital assistants.

Malta and Ionian Islands.—1 lieutenant-general, 4 aides-de-camp, 1 major-general, 1 aide-de-camp, 2 chaplains of the forces, 1 major of brigade.

Cape of Good Hope.—1 commander of the forces, 4 aides-de-camp, deputy assistant adjutant general, 1 brigade major, 1 physician, 1 deputy purveyor.

Mauritius.—1 commander of the forces, with 4 aides-de-camp, to be replaced by a major-general, with 1 aide-de-camp; 1 deputy assistant quarter-master-general, 1 surgeon.

Ceylon.—1 commander of the forces, 4 aides-de-camp.

St. Helena.—1 inspector of militia, included in the estimate through a clerical error, being paid by the East India company.

Total on foreign stations:—Annual saving 29,0311. 3s. 6d.; this year, 20,7171. 8s. 8d.

The whole of these reductions made a total annual saving of 81,5971. 6s. 5d.; and for the present year a saving of 41,8121. 2s. 3d.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth to the Committee at Lloyd's.

"Plymouth, April 3.

"I am sorry to inform you, that a ship is just arrived from Newfoundland, and brings the melancholy news that St. John's is burnt down. Report says that some of the families are arrived in the vessel that brings the account."

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.

"The Custom house and other public buildings have been saved by the greatest exertions. A more dreadful sight was never witnessed. During the awful conflagration, a hurricane, accompanied with a hail storm, took place, which saved the wreck of the town. Huts are now erected for the miserable sufferers. A subscription has been raised, and the inhabitants cannot be too highly

praised for the exertions they have made, taking in as many of the houseless poor as their houses would hold, and clothing them with their garments. This dreadful fire broke out at midnight of the 11th."

The Bank.—The following is the House List of the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England, for the year ensuing, viz.—

FOR GOVERNORS.

JEREMIAH HARMAN, Esq. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE DORRIEN, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

FOR DIRECTORS.

George Blackman, Esq. Jeremiah Olive, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq. James Paterson, jun. Esq.
John Bowden, Esq. John Pearle, Esq.
Samuel Drew, Esq. Charles Pole, Esq.
William Haldimand, Esq. Richard Mee Raikes, Esq.
John Josiah Holford, Esq. W. Tierney Roberts, Esq.
Thomas Langley, Esq. Samuel Thomson, Esq.
Beeston Long, Esq. Stephen Thomson, Esq.
William Manning, Esq. Samuel Turner, Esq.
Ebenezer Mainland, Esq. Robert Wigram, Esq.
William Mallish, Esq. John Withmore, Esq.
Sir Thomas Neave, Bart.

The Election for Governor and Deputy Governor will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 9th, and for Directors on Wednesday the 10th instant, from ten in the forenoon till four in the afternoon.

27 MARCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR.—The death extraordinary inferred in your Paper a few days since was premature. The Gentleman alluded to is still alive, though in such a hopeless condition, that it is impossible he can survive the 5th of April. In corroboration of my assertion, I inclose a copy of the invalid's will, which was not made till after the day on which your columns state his decease had taken place. I am, &c.

HEZEKIAH.

THE WILL OF A GREAT PERSONAGE.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Property Taxatum, Esquire, the making whereof I think it proper to postpone "no longer," being conscious that I have for some time been falling off, and that the period when I must expire is fast approaching, with certainty of which I am the more impressed, in consequence of a most severe and unexpected blow which I received about seven or eight nights since, in the neighbourhood of Palace yard; I can, however, contemplate the crisis with calmness, by reflecting that my existence has long been extremely burthened some.

In the first place, I desire to be buried immediately after my decease, without being stretched, having undergone that operation sufficiently during my lifetime; and as I have considerable apprehensions that some of the Resurrection Men will endeavour, for their own emolument, to prevent my resting quietly in my grave, I particularly desire my Executors will use every precaution to render abortive all such infamous attempts.

And whereas I have for several years been entitled to, or in the receipt of, a very considerable portion of all the property in Great Britain, now I do hereby give and bequeath the same unto the High Court of Parliament, In Trust, to apply or remit the amount thereof for the Benefit of his Majesty's Subjects, not doubting but that they will receive the Bequest with a satisfaction equal to the exertions which have been made, by designing persons, to deprive them of so just a legacy.

To the several Commissioners, Collectors, and other Persons in my service at the time of my decease, I give all such Books, Papers, and Returns, as they have in their respective custodies, for their own use and benefit; but as to any Money in their hands, I direct the same to be paid and applied for the assistance of my numerous poor Relations of the Tax Family. I direct my Executors to collect the several Statutes relating to myself, together with Notes explanatory of the means pursued by the Commissioners, Assessors, Collectors, and others thereunder appointed, and present the same elegantly bound to the Inquisition of Madrid!

I am not vain enough to believe my life has been faultless; on the contrary, I freely admit that many of my Acts have been most vexatious and oppressive; I, however, sincerely repent myself of them, and trust the world will never witness their Repetition.

It was my wish to have been buried in St. Steven's Chapel but as the Ministers of that dissenting place of worship have done every thing in their power to prevent my dying in peace, I conceive they would in all probability object to perform the ceremonies necessary for my funeral, I therefore desire to be interred on the Scite of Holloway Mount, which was the general burial place on the termination of the great Plague in 1665. As I have for a long time done the Government most essential service, I trust I shall not be accused of vanity in expressing an expectation that my Decease will be followed by a Court Mourning of more than usual sincerity, in which case I request Mr. Croker will compose a Dirge long enough for the occasion, but "no longer."

Death is a Tax we all must pay, without the liberty of appealing; and however severe and unexpected a blow my loss may prove to the Gentlemen of the Treasury, I sincerely hope they will meet the event with resignation, and attend me, to my last home, as Chief Mourners. To the Chaplain of the House of Commons I give five guineas, to preach my Funeral Sermon from the following text, viz.—

Prov. c. 16. v. 8.—"Better is a little with Righteousness, than a great Revenue without Right."

Lastly, I give five shillings to James Alexander, Esq. M. P. to purchase Mourning for his Constituents at Old Sarum; and I appoint the House of Commons Executors of this my Will with a view to insure the fair distribution of my effects, as I very much approve

(Continued in the Supplement)

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY AUGUST, 17, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

their equitable manner of dividing—In witness, &c.
Witness.
P. TAXATUM.

JOHN BULL.
By this Council to my will, I appoint the Opposition Guardians of his Majesty's Ministers during their respective Minorities; and having been informed by the public newspapers, that Mr. Vassittart has discarded the use of Herdnam's 37, and adopted the Prince's Mixure, I bequeath to him a Chagrin Snuff-box, trusting he will long preserve it, and that every pinch will remind him of me.
P. T.

GROWTH AND VALUE OF TIMBER.—The Earl of Aylesbury has recently fallen 5000 oaks on his Yorkshire estates, valued at 100,000; and on one estate in the neighbourhood of Bath, of about 2000 acres, belonging to Thomas Swymmer Champneys, Esq. the timber has been recently valued at upwards of 50,000.

The splendid mansion of the late Duchess of St. Alban's, in Strafford-place, now exhibits the uncommon display of three funeral escutcheons.

DEATH EXTRAORDINARY.

Died, on Monday night, in St. Stephen's Chapel, of a suffocation, that singular phenomenon, the Property Tax.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact class to which this creature belonged. It was a monster that resembled the *Vulture* in its claws—the *Hawk* in its eyes—and the *Tiger* in its appetite. Mr. P—t, that great quack Doctor, now no more, brought it into the world, and found the birth extremely difficult. It was generated in the French Revolution, and attained its full vigour in the course of the wars that succeeded that event. In its infancy its diet was principally a species of *yellow earth*, but the supplies of that food having failed, it fed latterly upon *old rag*, which it devoured in amazing quantities. It is supposed that had it lived much longer, it would have felt the want even of this poor diet. It was in a very low and declining way about a year ago, but its existence was prolonged by Mrs. V—t—t, an old Dutch Lady, whose skill in *bleeding* had brought her into some repute. In the last illness which attacked this creature, the old Lady was again called in, but in spite of all her efforts, added to those of some other old women, her assistants, who administered wish wash, *palatere*, and *humbing* in large doses, the monster-patient languished under repeated attacks, and died of a suffocation, having lived about sixteen years—and no longer!!!

Upon the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Berri, one million and a half of francs have been voted for the establishment of the Duke, and the same sum for the outfit of the illustrious couple. The King has destined 50,000 of the latter sum to the immediate relief of the Departments, and the Duke a similar sum out of his establishment towards the same object. Very praise-worthy conduct in both. But do not let us forget, that the King of France has, for his own household, besides the revenue of the royal domains, above a million sterling, and that before this increase, the Duke de Berri had 2,100,000 francs a-year, nearly 100,000 sterling; so that he will now have about 140,000l. a-year for his marriage establishment, a sum equivalent to 200,000l. in this country. This remark it seems necessary to make, on account of the panegyrics which some of our contemporaries seem inclined to bestow upon the conduct of France.

We have given in another part of our Paper an account of the destruction of St. John's Newfoundland, by fire: The following are some further particulars of this calamitous event:

"The fire broke out on the 12th, about eight o'clock in the evening, and consumed between 130 and 140 houses. What increased the danger, and added to the extent of this calamity, was the way in which the town of St. John is built. The houses are entirely of wood; not a brick being used, except in the chimneys. We are sorry to say that the lower order of the populace gave themselves up to plunder, instead of assisting their wretched fellow-creatures, of whom 1500 have been rendered destitute, during a rigorous and inclement season, by this awful visitation. Their houses and provisions are destroyed, and what augments their distress is the impossibility of vessels entering the port with supplies, in consequence of the ice. The other inhabitants

share their store with these unfortunates, but so heavy a loss must be felt by all. A liberal subscription was entered upon, which afforded temporary relief, and we have no doubt but it will be benevolently added to by a similar measure in this country.

"The rapidity with which the houses were consumed is described as almost inconceivable:—Many of their inmates had barely time to escape naked, or merely covered with blankets, and stand shivering in the storm and snow, while all that they had in the world perished before their eyes. Reports speak of only one life lost on the melancholy occasion."

PARIS, APRIL 8.

Ministers have assumed more confidence since the letter of the Duke of Wellington to the King. This letter has made a great sensation in Paris. The ascendant acquired over his Majesty, by M. de Cazes, is accounted for by the following circumstance, which may throw some light upon the late embarrassed and mysterious proceedings of Government. It may be recollected that rumours of a conspiracy against the Royal Family were much in circulation, about a couple of months since, and this conspiracy was said to have been detected on the day of its intended execution. Owing to some mismanagement or indication of the parties concerned, the watchword Minuit having come to the knowledge of the Police, many individuals were arrested on the occasion, but none were brought to trial, and the greatest care was taken to prevent the affair gaining further publicity. The reality of this conspiracy is now not unquestioned, but the object of it has been hitherto misunderstood. It was not directed, it appears, by any revolutionary party against the Royal Family, but by that family against the King. The scheme was to require abdication, or to effect the deposition of his Majesty then to obtain a renunciation of Monsieur, which had previously been secured, and thus to place the Duc d'Angouleme upon the throne. The triumph of the Ultra-Royalist party would thus have been complete, and an attempt would have been made to carry the counter-revolutionary system into final execution.

It is by defeating this project that M. de Cazes has obtained the influence he enjoys with his Majesty, who has perseveringly supported him against all the attacks made against him of late by M. de Kergorlay, M. de la Bourdonnaye, and others of that party. Whether his Majesty will be able to maintain him and his colleagues much longer in office, it is difficult to say. It is affirmed that the King intends preroguing the House the moment the Budget is passed, but the Ultras distrust his promise of transferring the reins of Government into their hands after the completion of the financial business. They are determined however, upon carrying their point, and of affecting by violence what they despair of accomplishing by legal means. As to the people, they view the contest between the two Royalist parties with indifference, if not with secret satisfaction. Whenever his Majesty yields to the Ultra-Royalist party, from whatever motive, the period of his compliance may be considered as that of his abdication.

It was not improbably to this conspiracy that the Duke of Wellington alluded, in that passage of his letter to the King, in which he says, "V. M. peut regarder comme certain que la plus grande mal prend sa source dans son propre palais."—*Morn. Chron.* April 13.

29, MARCH.

The following particulars of the Woolwich smuggling have been transmitted to us:—On the voyage home, a carpenter employed in securing the packages discovered the secret. Immediately on arrival he gave information at the Custom-house, but it was ten days after before the ship was inspected; in the mean time much of the smuggled goods for certain persons were got away, and only those were left for men of less note. There were to the value of 7000l. for one man packed up as returned Congreve rockets. There were many rare things which were got out of the way. In the mortars were laces, gloves, cambrics, &c. and in the tumblers were claret, champagne, &c. Many people have long supplied themselves and friends with wine in this way, and their wives with finery. This is only a vessel which has been detected, but the trade

has long and successfully been carried on to a great extent. It is notorious that Woolwich is one of the first smuggling stations in the kingdom. The man who informed got about 1000l. Why not call him before Parliament.

LORD BYRON.

LORD BYRON, ON HIS OWN DOMESTIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

Lord Byron has written two Poems, the first results of his separation from his Lady; the second seems occasioned by resentment against some female whom he supposes to have conspired against his happiness, and produced the determination in Lady B. to leave him. It is most bitterly satirical and in our opinion a most gross and indecent attack upon a woman, whatever her conduct might be. It has already been observed, and observed most truly, that it could have been no common provocation that led to the marked resentment of a Lady who is allowed on all hands to be a model of feminine tenderness, sweetness, and affability, and whose mental acquisitions place her in the first rank of literary society. The following is the Poem to Lady Byron:

FARE THEE WELL.

Fare thee well and if for ever—
Still for ever, fare thee well—
Even though unforgiving, never
Against the doom my heart rebel,
Would that breast were bared before thee
Where thy head so oft hath lain,
While that placid sleep came o'er thee
Which thou ne'er canst know again;
Would that breast, by thee glanc'd over,
Every inmost thought could shew!
Then, thou wouldst at last discover
'Twas not well to spurn it so.
Though the world for this commend thee—
Though it smile upon the blow—
Even its praises must offend thee,
Founded on another's woe.
Though my many faults defaced me;
Could no other arm be found
Than the one which once embraced me
To inflict a careless wound:
Yet—oh, yet—thou dost deceive not—
Love may sink by low decay,
But by sudden wrench, believe not,
Hearts can thus be torn away;
Still thine own life retaineth—
Still must mine—though bleeding—beat,
And the undying thought which paineth
Is that we not more may meet.
These are words of deeper sorrow
Than the wail above the dead,
Both shall we—both every morrow
Wake us from a widowed bed,
And when thou wouldstst solace gather—
When our child's first accents flow—
Wilt thou teach her to say—"Father!"
Though his care she must forego?
When her little hands shall press thee—
When her lip to thine is press'd—
Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee—
Think of him thy life had bless'd.
Should her lamentations resemble
Those thou never more may'st see—
Then thy heart will softly tremble
With a pulse yet true to me.
All my faults—perchance thou knowest—
All my madness—none can know:
All my hopes—where'er thou goest—
Whither—yet with thee they go.
Every feeling hath been shaken,
Pride—which not a world could bow—
Vows to thee—by thee forsaken
Even my soul forsakes me now.
But 'tis done—all words are idle—
Words from me are vainlier still;
But the thoughts we cannot bribe
Force their way without the will.
Fare thee well!—thus disunited—
Torn from every nearer tie—
Scared in heart—and lone and blighted—
More than this I scarce can die.

MARCH, 30, 1816.

A SKETCH FROM PRIVATE LIFE.

"Honest—Honest Iago!"
"If that thou be'st a devil, I cannot kill thee!"
SHAKESPEARE.
Born in the garret, in the kitchen bred,
Promoted thence to deck her mistress' head;
Next—for some gracious service unexpressed,
And from its wages only to be guess'd—
Raised from the toilet to the table—where
Her wondering betters wait behind her chair,
With eye unmoved, and forehead unabash'd,
She dines from off the plate she lately wash'd.
Quick with the tale, and ready with the lie—
The genial confidante, and general spy—
Who could, ye gods! her next employment guess—
An only infant's earliest governess!
She taught the child to read, and taught so well,
That she herself, by teaching, learn'd to spell.
An adept next in penmanship she grew,
As many a nameless slander round her throws:
What she made the pupil of her heart,
None knew—but that high Soul secured the heart,
And panted for the truth it could not hear,
With longing breast and undeluded ear.
Foil'd was perversion by that youthful mind,
Which Flattery fooled not—Baseness could not blind.
Deceit infect not—nor Contagion soil—
Indulgence weakens—nor Example spoil—
Nobler Science tempt her to look down
On humbler talents with a pitying frown—
Nor Genius swell—nor Beauty render vain—
Nor Envy ruffle to retaliate pain—
Nor Fortune change—Pride raise—nor passion bow,
Nor Virtue teach austerity—till now.
Serenely purest of her sex that live,
But wanting one sweet weakness—to forgive;
Too shock'd at faults her soul can never know,
She deems that all could be like her below;
For all Vice, yet hardly Virtue's friend,
For Virtue pardons those she would amend.
But to the theme—now laid aside too long,
The baleful burthen of this honest song—
Tho' all her former functions are no more,
She rules the circle which she served before.
If mothers—none know why—before her quake;
If daughters dread her for the mothers' sake;
If early habits—those false links, which bind

At times the loftiest to the meanest mind—
Have given her power too deeply to instil
The angry essence of her deadly will,
If, like a snake, she steal within your walls,
Till the Black slime betray her as she crawls,
If, like a viper, to the heart she wind,
And leave the venom there she did not find;
What marvel that this hag of hatred works
Eternal evil, as out as she lurks,
To make a Pandemonium where she dwells,
And reign the Hecate of domestic ills,
Skill'd by a touch to deepen scandal's tints
With all the kind mendacity of hints,
While mingling truth with falsehood—sneers with smiles—

A thread of candour with a web of wiles:
A plain blunt shew of brief, spoken seeming,
To hide her bloodless heart's soul-harden'd seeming;
A lip of lies—a face formed to conceal;
And, without feeling, mock at all who feel:
With a vile mask the Jargon would disown;
A cheek of parchment—and an eye of stone.
Mark, how the channels of her yellow blood
Ooze thro' her skin, and stagnate there to mud,
Cased like the centipede in saffron mail,
Or darker greenness of the scorpion's scale—
(For drawn from reptiles only may we trace
Congenial colours in that soul or face)—
Look on her features! and behold her mind
As in a mirror of itself defined:
Look on the picture! deem it not overcharged—
There is not a't which might not be enlarged—
Yet true to Nature's journeymen—who made
This monster when their misdeeds left off trade—
This female dog-star of her little sky,
Where all beneath her influence droop or die.
Oh! wretch without a tear—without a thought,
Save joy about the ruin thou hast wrought—
The time shall come, nor long remote, when thou
Shalt feel far more than thou inflictest now.
Feel for thy vile self-loving self in vain,
And turn to howling in unquench'd pain.
May the strong curse of crushed affections light
Back on thy bosom with reflected blight!
As loathsome to thyself as thy leprosy of mind
As loathsome to thyself as thy soul or face—
Till all thy self-thoughts curdle into hate,
Black—as thy will for others would create:
Till thy hard heart be calcined into dust,
And thy soul welter in its hideous crust.
Oh, may thy grave be sleepless as the bed—
The widow'd couch of fire, that thou hast spread!
Then, when thou faint would'st weary Heaven with
prayer,
Look on thine earthly victims—and despair.
Down to the dust—and, as thou rot'st away,
Even worms shall perish on thy poisonous clay.
But for the love I bore, and still must bear,
To her thy malice from all ties would tear—
Thy name—thy human name—to every eye
The climax of all scorn should hang on high,
Exalted o'er thy less abhorred peers—
And festering in the infamy of years.
Bell's Messenger.—April 21.

POETRY.

TO A CELEBRATED NOBLE POET.

When Genius sounds the tuneful shell,
Or heaves the plaintive sigh,
Enfanc'd upon the theme we dwell,
And love her ministrals,
Yet should the Muse her treasures bring,
From guilt and errors tainted spring,
The Circen cup we fly;
Reject the sweet but poison'd bowl;
That poets' corruption on the soul!
And thus thy rich and varied strain,
Enchants and wounds the ear;
Thy bitter smile of proud disdain,
Mocks what we most revere;
Still touch'd with all a poet's fire,
Thy verse compels us to admire,
Though "neath that veil appear,
"The darkness of the soul within!"
"The gloom of unrepented sin!"
"Ill minded man!" was deep remorse,
Felt with so little pain,
That thou would'st run the guilty course,
And taste its gall again?
Could Virtue in her loveliest dress,
And pure affections chaste caress,
Engage thy heart in vain?
Had infant innocence no charm?
Did nobler feelings cease to warm?
Then go!—and in the faithless smile,
That marks the harden'd heart below,
A little space thou may'st baffle,
The pang thou yet shalt know;
For now tho' deaf thy coward ear,
The time will come when thou shalt hear,
In impotence of woe;
"That juggling friend who cries at last,
"I warn'd thee,—when the dart is pass'd."

THE TIMES, APRIL 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS—APRIL 9, 1816.

BUONAPARTE BILL.

Earl Bathurst moved the commitment of the Buonaparte safe custody bill; and the house having gone into a committee, and the preamble being read.

Lord Holland rose.—Although he might now, he apprehended, without irregularity enter into a discussion of the principle on which this bill was founded, yet he did not mean to avail himself of that privilege any further than to express his surprise at the doctrines maintained last night on the part of the Ministers. The noble Earl (Bathurst) had contended, that where there was an alliance between several powers, if an enemy furnished himself to one of the powers, he was a prisoner of war, not only to the power to which he surrendered, but also to the rest; and that he was to be treated, not according to the pleasure of that country to which he had surrendered, but of the whole allied powers. Against this doctrine, he strongly protested, as subversive of the principles of public law, and of the independence of nations.

—and as highly dangerous to the liberties of the subjects of any particular state. If the Noble Earl said that it might be proper in such a case to consult the wishes of the other powers as far as was consistent with a proper attention to our own laws, rights, and interests, that perhaps was a proposition from which he might not be disposed to dissent; but to say that a surrender to one of the powers was to be considered as a surrender to the whole, and that the other powers had the same right over the individual surrendering as that power had to which he had surrendered, was a proposition perfectly novel, and directly contrary to the law of nations; and, if enforced by that immense military association of the different powers of Europe which seemed to be gaining ground, would break in upon the municipal law and independence of particular states, and render the subjects of every power subservient, not merely to the control of their own government, but to that of the whole of the other powers. As to the object of the bill itself, he took it to be, to provide merely that Buonaparte should be considered as a prisoner of war notwithstanding the peace, and thus to avoid all questions as to the law, &c. to suspend the effect of any advantage which Buonaparte might have from the law, if contrary to the enactments of this bill. It was the meaning, it ought to be distinctly and clearly so stated; but as the bill stood at present, it appeared as if their lordships were legislating in the dark, and therefore something ought to be added to make the meaning of the bill clear and precise. The best mode, therefore, of carrying into effect the object of those who framed this bill, would be to say, that whatever advantages Buonaparte might have under the existing law, they were to be suspended as to him, and that he was to be considered as a prisoner of war in the same manner as if the war had still continued. As to the preamble of the bill, after the manner in which his Noble Friend (Lauderdale) had before expressed it, he need say nothing as to that, for he supposed all were agreed that it must be amended.

Earl Bathurst.—He did not mean to say, on the occasion to which the noble lord alluded, that generally speaking, when an enemy surrendered as a prisoner of war to one power in alliance with others, he was to be considered as much under the control of the other powers as of that to which he surrendered. Where the army of one power took a territory or town, he did not mean to say generally, that the other powers had the same rights over it, as the power by whose arms it had been taken; but what he had said was this—that from the particular circumstances of the alliance in the present instance, and the surrender having been the effect of a joint and combined effort directed against Buonaparte personally, he ought, upon this surrender, to be considered as the prisoner, not merely of the power to which he had surrendered, but as the prisoner of all—to this extent at least, that the other powers had a right to interfere with respect to the mode of dealing with that prisoner. The alliance was directed against Buonaparte personally, in order not only to dispossess him of his power, but also to prevent his return to power; and the other powers had a right certainly to have some security that the object would be carried into effect. From the nature of this particular alliance, Buonaparte was to be at the disposal of all the allies. This, therefore, was not a question of general law; but the consequence of the nature and object of this particular alliance was, that Buonaparte should be subject to the disposal of all the allied powers together. As to the other point, the noble lord had suggested a mode by which the object of this bill might be accomplished; but if the object was equally well accomplished by the bill as it stood, he saw no reason to object to it, merely because the same thing might be done in another way.

The Earl of Lauderdale.—The doctrine of general law connected with this subject was of great importance to the bill, or even the safety of Buonaparte. The doctrine, as laid down in that house, must have an extensive influence, and therefore it was of great consequence that erroneous doctrines should be stated without being contradicted at the time. Now, he did not mean to point out to him any passage in any writer on the law of nations, to show that, let the nature of the alliance be what it might, when an enemy surrendered to one power as a prisoner of war, he was to be considered as much at the disposal of the other powers as of that to which he had surrendered. If, indeed, that were a particular stipulation in the terms of the alliance, and it were publicly declared to be so to all the world, then the individual surrendering must know it, and in surrendering after that notice he must be supposed to have acceded to the terms; but when there was no such public declaration, and the matter rested merely on a private understanding, he surrendered, on the faith of the general law of nations, to one of the powers, and ought to be dealt with by that particular power according to that law. How did the ministers of this country know that he would have surrendered at all, if he had known that it was a surrender even to Austria, not withstanding his family connexion with that power, or to any of the other powers except Great Britain? He had a right to whatever benefit belonged to him by the law of nations, and could not be in justice, concluded by the secret stipulations of the allies.

The Earl of Harrowby.—His Noble Friend had sufficiently explained that the rights of the other powers depended on the nature of this particular alliance, and that questions about the general law of nations were entirely out of place; but then they turned round and said that whatever might be the nature of the alliance, the general law ought to prevail, unless there had been a public declaration as to the exception. If they would point out to him in any writer on the law of nations any mention of such an alliance as this, then he would undertake to show that the doctrine contended for by his Noble Friend was expressly recognized by the law of nations. But, in truth, they were now legislating with reference to a transaction and an alliance

which had no parallel in the history of the world, and therefore there could be no precedent applicable to it. But, as the circumstances were altogether new, it was their duty to make a precedent. The Noble Earl said that Buonaparte was not bound to know the terms of the alliance, unless they had been publicly declared; but they were publicly declared, and he must have known them. He was, besides, not a free agent in surrendering, for he had only the alternative of doing, or of being taken by the French government. Now, suppose he had been pursued by a body of Prussians, and had been taken by a Prussian hussar, would we have been content, merely because he had fallen into the hands of a Prussian hussar, that Prussia should have the absolute disposal of him? The very object of the alliance was to remove him from his power, and to prevent his return to it; and it was for this purpose that a million of men had marched. It was by the combined effort that he was driven to the surrender; and all had the right of disposal of him. The object was not the safety of any particular power, but the safety of all; and all had a right to interfere in the disposal of him; and even if they had not claimed that right, we ought voluntarily to have bound ourselves to deal with him, so as to put it out of our own power, even in extreme cases, to commit felony against the peace of Europe.

Lord Holland.—It was argued, first, that the case stood on its own peculiar grounds, and that the circumstances were without parallel in history; and the Noble Earl said, if a similar case were shown in any writer on the law of nations, he would undertake to show that the law was such as the Ministers would ask the House to proceed on. The general principle, who for violate on the ground of the particular case? Amidst all the changes of the law, well founded, and others unfounded—precedents against this very individual by this country for violations, of the law of nations, were there not men in his councils who were prepared with the ever-ready defence, that the particular case had nothing to do with general law, but depended on its own circumstances? As to the observation of another Noble Earl, that he had suggested one mode, and that another was adopted in the bill, he could not see how that was an answer to what he had stated, unless it were assumed that the one mode was as good as the other, which was the very question at issue.

The preamble was postponed: some proposed verbal amendments in the clauses were agreed to, and others negatived.

Lord Holland, adverting to that part of the bill which enacted that Buonaparte should be a prisoner of war, under such restrictions as the House should think proper, said, that the restrictions inserted, as was alleged, with a view to the crown to treat Buonaparte with more lenity than was consistent with the situation of a prisoner of war. Now, he wished to ask what lenity was shown to Buonaparte under this bill? It was not to be shown, by virtue of the prerogative of the crown, as Buonaparte was considered as a prisoner of war, and the restrictions were in that view unnecessary; that they be left out; because they were considered as empowering the crown to show more lenity than it could on a mere matter of grace.

This motion was negatived; but the Earl of Lauderdale agreed to consider the clause of the bill which was proposed for the disposal of Buonaparte.

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The Lord Chancellor did not see any good reason for adding this provision. After a few words from Lord Lauderdale, the committee divided upon the question that these words be added.

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The amendment was therefore negatived. The preamble, which was admitted to be liable to the objection stated to it the night before by the Earl of Lauderdale, was then amended, and the bill passed the committee. Report to-morrow.

The St. Helena intercourse bill was then committed, and the title amended. Report to-morrow. —Adjourned.

MAY 20.

Mr. Horner, without making a motion upon the subject, suggested in the House of Commons, last night, the following gradual mode of resuming cash payments at the Bank—that, for the first six months, one pound notes only should be payable; for the second six months those of two pounds; in the next half year those of five pounds, and in the

next to that all higher notes. Considering it to be intended, that cash payments shall be made, at some time, we are astonished, that neither Ministers, nor the Bank Directors should have expressed their approbation of this plan. It is usual for those, who wish to do a thing, to thank the proposers of any mode, by which it may be most easily done. For ourselves, our chief motive for wishing to see these payments resumed arises from a remembrance of the great effects produced by national credit, of the defence it permitted England to prolong, of the aggression it enabled her to resort. This effectual, this mighty weapon we wish to see preserved, like other implements of war, it a state for future use, not worn out during peace, in vain exercises, nor employed for any private benefit. Bank Notes, if made convertible into cash, even for a short interval of peace, might sustain us again through a long struggle. If they remain such in war, they were in war, it may be impossible to have any effectual circulation, and the first possibility of an interval of a should, the order to print strength, expose us session of vent the

boast of the town, was the first of the kind established in this Kingdom. He fostered the establishment in its infancy; with unceasing solicitude he watched its progress to maturity, and long before he left this world, he saw it attain to the highest degree of vigour and usefulness, and become a source of incalculable blessing to those unfortunate who were under deprivation of sight.—As the deceased had many years been but partially engaged in the pursuits of commerce, he devoted a great portion of his time with an ardent peculiar to himself, to the zealous superintendence & enlargement of this his favourite institution. But he is now removed from the scene of his usefulness; and though providence has wisely ordained, that no individual shall be of so much importance as to render his death irreparable to society—though Liverpool embodies among its inhabitants as great a portion of active benevolence as any town in the Kingdom we greatly fear it will be found difficult to fill that place in society, which Mr. Dawson occupied with so much credit to himself, an advantage to the community."

NEW ROYAL CARRIAGES.

MAY 30

The following is an accurate description of the new Carriages of Prince Cobourg and Princess Charlotte.

A Travelling Post Chaise, painted a fine green, and highly varnished, with the cyphers L and C with their respective Coronets over each, on the rail panels. The lining is a fine drab cloth, and yellow morocco reclining cushions, green silk blinds, brass ornamental head plates to correspond with the painting on the panels. Three large lamps; large fore platform, a hind rumble on elliptic springs, imperials, trunks &c. To fix the carriage is a compass perch, with C springs on blocks, with braces and jacks to their backs, and patent extensors; the carriage is painted green, the colour of the body.

A handsome Curricie, painted fine green, picked out with black, with the cypher and coronets as on the post Chaise; the panels and footboard lined with fine drab cloth, yellow morocco back, squabs and elbows; the head with japanned joints, and knee boots, dashing irons, &c. The body is ornamented with brass mouldings, the carriage with C springs, with braces and jacks to their backs, and painted to correspond with the body.

A very handsome Town Chariot, painted a beautiful yellow, with his Serene and her Royal Highness's double arms within large handsome manilles with the supporters rich foliage ornaments on the doors and end panels; the double arms encircled with olive branches, oak leaves, &c. with the coronet at the top; on the quarter panels are the various crests, with helmets and Lambrequins of his Serene Highness on the rails. The body is lined with fine green cloth, and yellow morocco reclining cushions, and trimmed with very rich broad silk lace. Three handsome lamps full plated with brass; two double arms with rich ornaments, embossed, and surmounted with the coronets in the centre, and four arms encircled with foliage and surmounted with the coronet on the sides. To the upper part of the body, rich head plates, and highly ornamented handles to the doors, to correspond with the head plates, with four handsome solid brass coronets on the corners of the roof silk spring curtains, and Venetian blinds. The body very highly varnished and polished, and ornamented with brass mouldings.

A handsome Perch Carriage, with C springs on carved blocks, with braces to their backs, and patent axle-trees, and compassed hind standous. The carriage is handomely carved, and painted with fine vermilion, picked out with black and yellow, and highly varnished. A large handsome Salisbury boot, raised on carved blocks, and covered with japanned leather and brass beads. The seat cloth is of fine black cloth, and green fringe, and profusely ornamented with gold lace gold fringe, and bullion hangers; to the wheels are brass hoops, and various parts of the iron work of the carriage are plated with brass to correspond, and brass hooks to the pail.

A handsome Town Landau, painted the same as the Chariot in every respect; the arms also the same; head plates and handsome fluted joints; on the corners of the roof are four richly chased coronets; silk spring curtains, and Venetian blinds. The carriage is as highly finished as the chariot, with brass mouldings; the carriage, like the chariot, is a perch, with hind standards and Salisbury boot, and in other respects the same as the former.

The Town Chariot and Landau will not be launched until after the return of the Prince and Princess from Ostend.

THE HARNESS.

A pair of handsome town harness for the Chariot, made up with brass furniture; the pads and winks ornamented with the double arms, and rich foliage ornaments surmounted with coronets, highly embossed in brass; double-vailed harness holders; the harness in part plated with brass, brass embossed ornaments to the arm tugs, martingales, nosebands, and silk front roses, &c.

A pair of town harness for the landau precisely the same. A pair of curricie harness, made up with brass furniture; the winks ornamented with embossed cyphers, & coronets to correspond with the ornaments on the panels of the carriage; embossed cyphers and coronets to the face pieces, &c. The bow and stands of the saddles plated with brass; the harness collars, and harness plated in parts, with silk fronts, &c.

There is also harness for a set of horse (six) as road harness with brass furniture, quite plain, and a four road harness.

The whole does the greatest credit to the correct taste of the illustrious pair, & the elegant execution of Mr. Cook, of L. Quondam street, under which the carriages were built and fitted.

MAY 31. PUDSEY DAWSON, Esq.

We extract the following tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Dawson, from *The Liverpool Courier* of the 24th ult.—"I have this week the painful duty of recording the death of Pudsey Dawson, Esq. one of the senior Aldermen of this Borough; by whose demise Liverpool has lost one of its most active, enlightened, and useful citizens. During a long series of years, he occupied a very distinguished station in this town, and was ever foremost in promoting whatever measures could contribute to its welfare and improvement. In the early stage of the French revolutionary war, Mr. Dawson was appointed to the command of a regiment of independent volunteers in this town, which station he filled with honour until the dissolution of the corps in 1799; he served with equal honour, the office of chief magistrate. But however much he was admired for the many estimable qualifications which he possessed as a magistrate, and a friend to the true interests of his country, his character as a philanthropist stands in the first foreground. He was one of the illustrious promoters of the Society for the Blind, an institution which, it is the just